

JOURNAL
OF THE
SENATE OF TEXAS
BEING THE
REGULAR SESSION
OF THE
THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE
BEGUN AND HELD AT
The City of Austin, January 10, 1911




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water in said Guadalupe river and its tributaries between the points above mentioned to any height, but not in the Comal river above the north line of San Antonio street; granting to and conferring upon the city of New Braunfels in addition to the powers of condemnation and of eminent domain by the general laws now in force or which may hereafter be enacted the right, power, privilege and authority to purchase, acquire, hold, own, occupy, possess and condemn all lands, waters, springs, rivers, dams, constructions, rights, franchises, material and any other property which may be needed or used by the city of New Braunfels in erecting, building, constructing, maintaining and operating a water works system, an electric light system, a power system and other public utilities, together with the necessary dam or dams, plant or plants and incidental buildings, machinery, mains, pipes, pumps, turbines, wires, poles, appliances and constructions; providing that the laws which are now in force or may hereafter be enacted, prescribing the rights of, and procedure by, railroad corporations and companies in condemning and acquiring real estate, property and material and making compensation therefor, shall apply to and govern the city of New Braunfels, in condemnation proceedings in acquiring lands, waters, springs, dams, constructions, rights, franchises, material and any other property and making compensation therefor under the power herein granted said city, and declaring an emergency."

Have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report same back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be not printed.

Meachum, Chairman; Terrell of McLennan, Lattimore, Collins, Koffman, Vaughan, McNealus, Hume, Peeler, Perkins.

(Floor Report.)

Austin, Texas, Jan. 23, 1911.
Hon. A. B. Davidson, President of the Senate.

We, your Committee on Educational Affairs, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 39, A bill to be entitled "An Act to establish the Abilene State Normal College, providing that the State Board of Education shall control the same; providing for a local board resident in Abilene or Taylor

county, Texas, fixing the time for the opening of said normal college, making an appropriation for the establishment of said college; making an appropriation to pay the salary of the president of said normal college for the year ending August 31, 1912, and to pay the salaries of the president and others employed in or by said college during the year beginning September 1, 1912; providing for the manner in which students shall be appointed to said normal college; providing for a meeting of the State Board of Education for the purpose of establishing departments in said normal college;"

Have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report same back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.

Perkins, Chairman; Paulus, Ratliff, Real, Collins, Sturgeon.

APPENDIX B.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

Following are the rules of the Senate as adopted by the Senate on January 23, 1911, and are printed here by order of the Senate:

Quorum.

1. Two-thirds of all the Senators elected shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn or recess from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 10.)

2. In case a less number shall convene, the members present may send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons, for any or all absent members.

Absentees.

3. No member shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate without leave unless he be sick or unable to attend.

4. A call of the Senate may be demanded by five members, and if there be any absent the names of the absentees shall be called again. If they do not answer, the Sergeant-at-Arms or a special messenger may be sent for them, and the question pending shall be, without a motion, laid on the table until the absentees appear or the call be suspended.

Officers of the Senate.

5. The Lieutenant Governor of the State shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate; decide all questions of order, subject to appeal by any member; have direction and control of all committee clerks and employes of the Senate and assign them to their duties. He shall have control of such parts of the capitol as have been, or may be, set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers. He shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond such time as a majority of the Senators present vote to elect another member in the place of the member so called to the chair by the Lieutenant Governor, and a motion shall be in order at any time such substitute is presiding to elect another member to preside, and if a majority of the Senators present so vote the member called to the chair by the Lieutenant Governor or by the President Pro Tem. of the Senate shall vacate the chair and the member elected by a majority shall preside until the Lieutenant Governor or President Pro Tem. shall take the gavel and preside.

6. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of Lieutenant Governor in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant.

6a. If any Senator other than the regularly elected President Pro Tem. be presiding and fails or refuses to recognize any Senator to make a motion that is in order, or to raise a point of order, that it is in order to raise, or fails or refuses to entertain an appeal from his decision, or to put such question to the Senate, or fails to recognize any Senator to demand that a point of order under discussion be immediately decided, or fails to put the question, if seconded by ten Senators, "Shall the point of order be now decided," such Senator so offending shall be deemed guilty of violating the high privileges of the Senate, and the members thereof, and shall be in contempt of the Senate, and until such offending Senator shall purge himself of such contempt and be excused by the Senate, he shall not again be called to the chair during the Session. If such Senator so presiding shall refuse to recognize any Sen-

ator when addressed in proper order, or to entertain the motion, point of order, or appeal of any Senator, or to pass upon the same, or to recognize a Senator to make the demand when seconded by ten Senators that a point of order under discussion be immediately decided, then the Senator seeking recognition may rise in his seat and without recognition read a written demand upon the Senator presiding, provided the same is signed by a majority of the Senators present, and if the Senator presiding persists in his refusal, then any number of Senators constituting a majority of the Senators present, may present such written demand to the Sergeant-at-Arms, or the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and such written demand shall be a full and sufficient warrant for arrest, empowering such officer, or either of them, to arrest said Senator so presiding and eject him from the chair, and retain him under arrest until he shall be released by order of the Senate.

Should the Sergeant-at-Arms or Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms fail or refuse to act and carry out such demand, they shall be removed from office on a majority vote of the Senate.

When such Senator is removed as aforesaid and the chair remains vacant, the Secretary shall call the Senate to order and a President Pro Tempore Ad Interim shall be elected to preside until the Lieutenant Governor or regularly elected President Pro Tem. shall appear and take the gavel.

As soon as order is restored the Chair shall cause a record of the fact of removal to be made.

7. A Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Journal Clerk, Assistant Journal Clerk, Calendar Clerk, Engrossing Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Assistant Doorkeeper, Chaplain and such other officers as a majority vote may determine to be necessary, shall be elected at the opening of the session of the Legislature to continue in office until discharged by the Senate; who shall perform such duties as may be incumbent upon them in their respective offices, under the direction of the Senate.

Open Doors.

8. The doors of the Senate shall be kept open, except when there is an executive session. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 16.)

Order of Business.

9. The presiding officer shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate last adjourned.

10. The names of the Senators shall be called alphabetically; should a quorum not be in attendance a majority of those present shall be authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or a special messenger, for the absentees; when there is a quorum present the Journal of the preceding day shall be read and corrected if necessary. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 10.)

11. The President shall then call:

- (1) For petitions and memorials;
- (2) For reports from standing committees;

(3) On Wednesday and Thursday of each week only House bills on their third and second reading, respectively, shall be taken up and considered until disposed of, and in case one should be pending at adjournment on Thursday it shall go over until the succeeding day, Friday, until disposed of; and it shall require four-fifths of the Senators present to suspend this rule;

(4) For reports from select committees;

(5) For bills and resolutions, which shall conclude the morning call, and which the President shall announce to the Senate;

(6) For the special order;

(7) For unfinished business;

(8) For business on the President's table, which shall be disposed of in the following order:

(1) Simple resolutions;

(2) Messages and executive communications;

(3) House bills on third reading;

(4) Senate bills on third reading;

(5) House bills on second reading;

(6) Senate bills on second reading;

Senate bills and resolutions with House amendments may be called up at any time as privileged questions.

12. A special order shall be considered at a time for which it is set and considered from day to day until disposed of, unless at the time so fixed there is pending business under a special order, but such business may be suspended by a majority vote of all the members present in order to consider a special order. If a spe-

cial order is not reached or considered at the time fixed, it shall not lose its place as a special order. Provided, that any special order shall be subject to Rule 61, providing that the order of business may be postponed or changed by two-thirds vote of all members present.

Decorum and Debate.

13. When a Senator is about to speak in debate, or to communicate any matter to the Senate, he shall rise in his place and address the President.

14. When two or more members rise at once the presiding officer shall decide which one shall speak first, but from his decision an appeal without debate may be taken to the Senate by any member.

15. No member shall speak more than once in any one debate until every member desiring to do so shall have spoken; nor shall any member speak more than twice in any one debate without leave of the Senate.

16. When a member shall be called to order by the President, or by a Senator, he shall sit down and not be allowed to speak, except to the point of order, until the question of order be decided. If the decision be in his favor, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not proceed without leave of the Senate.

17. If a member be called to order for using exceptionable words, they shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge them.

18. Every question of order shall in the first instance be decided by the President, from whose decision any member may appeal to the Senate.

19. While the President is putting the question or addressing the Senate he shall not be interrupted.

20. While a member has the floor no member shall interrupt him or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate except for the purpose of calling him to order or for the purpose of moving the previous question or for the purpose of demanding that a point of order under discussion or consideration be immediately decided, and any member shall, though another member have the floor, be recognized by the presiding officer, and be in order to call to order the member, or to move the pre-

vious question, or to demand that a point of order be immediately decided.

21. When a question is under consideration by the Senate no motion shall be made except

To fix the day to which the Senate shall adjourn or recess;

To adjourn or recess;

To proceed to the transaction of executive business;

The previous question;

To postpone to a time certain;

To amend;

To commit with instructions;

To commit without instructions;

To lie on the table;

To postpone indefinitely;

Which several motions have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. All amendments tending to perfect a bill shall have precedence of a motion to strike out the enacting clause.

21a. Pending the reading of any bill or any resolution introduced or offered by any member, the foregoing privileged motions shall be in order, and any member shall be recognized by the presiding officer and be in order to make any such motions, or to move that the first reading of such bill or resolution be, for the time, dispensed with, and that the bill or resolution lie on the table until for the purpose of giving it a first reading, it is taken off the table by a majority vote of the Senate.

22. No debate shall be allowed on a motion to lay on the table, for the previous question, or to adjourn, or recess.

22a. When any Senate bill shall be reached upon the calendar or shall be before the Senate for consideration, it shall be the duty of the President to give the place of such bill on the calendar to any House bill which has been referred to and reported from a committee of the Senate containing the same subject, or to lay such House bill before the Senate to be considered in lieu of such Senate bill.

23. The Senate may punish any member for disorderly conduct, and with the consent of two-thirds may expel a member; but not a second time for the same offense. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 11.)

24. The Senate, during its session, may imprison for forty-eight hours any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly conduct

in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 15.)

25. Any member, who shall receive or offer a bribe, or who shall suffer his vote influenced by promise of perferment or reward, shall, on conviction, be expelled.

Bills.

26. No bill shall have the force of a law until it has been read on three several days in each house, and free discussion allowed thereon; but in case of imperative public necessity (which necessity shall be stated in a preamble or in the body of the bill) four-fifths of the house in which the bill may be pending may suspend this rule, the yeas and nays being taken on the question of suspension and entered upon the Journals. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 32.)

27. The President shall, at each reading, announce whether the bill originated in the Senate or House of Representatives, and whether it be the first, second or third reading.

28. A bill, when introduced, shall be read and referred to a committee. The first reading of a bill, if a Senate bill, shall be the reading thereof, when first introduced; if a House bill, the reading thereof when submitted to the Senate. And all House bills, when received in the Senate, shall be read and referred to a committee. No action shall be taken upon a bill accepting, rejecting or amending the same until it has been reported upon by a committee. And it shall be the duty of each committee of the Senate when there has been referred to it or is before it for consideration a Senate bill and a House bill containing the same subject, to first consider and report upon the House bill.

29. No motion shall be necessary to pass a bill to its second reading. The main question on the second reading of the bill shall be, if a Senate bill, "shall this bill be engrossed and passed to third reading?" and if it be a House bill, "shall this bill pass to a third reading?"

30. No bill shall be considered unless it has first been referred to a committee and reported thereon; and no bill shall be passed which has not been presented and referred to a committee at least three days before the final adjournment of the Legislature. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 37.) And no vote shall be taken upon

the passage of any bill within the last twenty-four hours of the session, unless it be to correct an error therein.

31. No amendment shall be adopted at the third reading of a bill without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

32. It shall be in order at the third reading of a bill to move its reference to a committee; and should such motion prevail and the same be reported back to the Senate, the said bill shall be considered as on its second reading.

33. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature, after their titles have been publicly read before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the Journals. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 38.)

Substitute Bills.

34. When the House of Representatives shall adopt and send to the Senate a substitute for a bill that had previously passed the Senate and been sent to the House, said substitute shall be acted upon by the Senate in the same manner as a bill that originated in the House of Representatives; and any amendment which is in effect a substitute shall be considered a substitute bill.

Resolutions.

35. Every resolution that requires the approval of the Governor shall be subject to the rules that govern the proceedings on bills.

36. All resolutions, except those named in the preceding rule, shall be acted on upon their introduction, or on motion postponed or referred to an appropriate committee.

Amendments to the Constitution.

37. All amendments proposed to the Constitution shall be subject to the rules that govern the proceedings on bills, except that they shall in all cases be read on three several days, and shall only be passed by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate. (Constitution, Art. XVII, Sec. 1.) When a proposed amendment to the Constitution may be under consideration, the votes of the majority of the members present shall be sufficient to decide an amendment thereto, or any collateral or in-

cidental question short of the final question.

Motions.

38. All motions shall be reduced to writing and read by the Secretary, if desired by the presiding officer or any Senator present.

39. After a motion has been stated by the President, or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before it has been amended or decided.

40. On motion to fix a sum or state a time, the largest sum and the longest time shall have precedence.

41. Any member may have the question before the Senate divided, if it be susceptible of a division, into distinct questions; but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert. A motion to table shall only affect the matter to which it is directed, and a motion to table an amendment shall never have the effect of tabling the entire measure.

42. A motion to postpone, or to commit, having been once decided, shall not again be entertained on the same day, at the same stage of the bill or other question before the Senate.

Petitions and Memorials.

43. Before any petition or memorial, addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, a brief verbal statement of its contents may be made by the person presenting it.

Protests.

44. Any member shall have the privilege to have spread upon the Journal of the Senate his reason for any vote he may cast.

Reports.

45. All committee reports shall be in writing.

46. It shall be in order for the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

47. All reports except reports from Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, shall, after being read, lie on the table one day before consideration, unless committed.

48. When a committee shall report an original bill, such bill shall be read with the report, and shall be endorsed by the Secretary as having been read the first time.

Commitment.

49. Motions in writing, reports, and all resolutions, except such as require the approval of the Governor, may be committed at the pleasure of the Senate.

50. When several motions shall be made for reference of a subject to a committee, they shall have the preference in the following order: First, to a committee of the whole Senate; second, to a standing committee; third, to a select committee.

Reconsideration.

51. After a question shall have been decided, either in the affirmative or negative, any member voting with the prevailing side may, on the same day in which the vote was taken, or within the next succeeding day of actual session, move the reconsideration thereof. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order or message upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, and been communicated to the House of Representatives, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same, which last motion shall be acted upon, and if determined in the negative, shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

52. In all cases a motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority of the votes.

53. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

Questions—Mode of Stating and Voting Upon.

54. All questions shall be distinctly put by the President, and the members shall signify their assent or dissent by answering, "aye," or "no."

Equal Division of the Senate.

55. If the Senate be equally divided on any question, the Lieutenant Governor, if present, shall give the casting vote. (Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 16.)

56. The President of the Senate, for the time being, shall not, by virtue of his office, be entitled to give the casting vote in any case.

57. If the Senate is equally divided on any question when the Lieutenant Governor is not present, such question or motion shall be lost.

Yeas and Nays.

58. Upon the final passage of all amendments proposed to the Constitution, of all bills appropriating money or lands for any purpose, and of all questions requiring a vote of two-thirds, except a motion to suspend the rules, the presiding officer shall call for the yeas and nays, and they shall be entered on the Journal.

59. At the desire of any three members present, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal, and the names of the members present and not voting shall be recorded immediately after those voting in the affirmative and negative, and such members shall be counted in determining the presence of a quorum.

60. Upon any roll call of the Senate, should any member who is within the Senate Chamber fail or refuse to answer when his name is called, the Secretary of the Senate shall, under the direction of the President of the Senate, record such member as present.

Two-Thirds Vote—On What Questions Required.

61. A vote of two-thirds of all members elected to the Senate shall be required—

(1) For the final passage of amendments to the Constitution. (Constitution, Art. VII, Sec. 1.)

(2) For the final passage of bills exempting property from taxation. (Constitution, Art. VII, Sec. 10.)

(3) For the final passage of bills to revoke or repeal private corporations.

(4) For the final passage of bills to authorize the State to borrow money.

(5) For the passage of bills that have been returned by the Governor,

with his objections. (Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 14.)

(6) For the final passage of bills to reduce a county to a less area than nine hundred square miles. (Constitution, Art. IX, Sec. 1.)

(7) For the passage of an address to the Governor for the removal of any civil officer. (Constitution, Art. XV, Sec. 8.)

(8) In cases of impeachment, a vote of two-thirds shall be required to convict. (Constitution, Art. XV, Sec. 3.)

(9) To expel a member. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 11.)

A vote of two-thirds of all the members present shall be required—

(1) To adopt an amendment at the third reading of a bill or joint resolution. (See R. 35.)

(2) To postpone or change the order of business.

(3) To suspend any rule of the Senate.

(4) To excuse absentees.

Suspension and Rescission of the Rules.

62. It shall require a vote of four-fifths of the Senate to suspend the rule requiring bills to be read on three several days. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 32.)

63. Any rule or order of the Senate may be rescinded or changed by a majority vote of all the members elected except where otherwise provided by the Constitution or the laws.

64. No motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering a bill or resolution out of its order shall be entertained during the morning call.

Rejection of Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

65. After a bill or resolution has been considered and defeated by either branch of the Legislature, no bill or resolution containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 34.)

Elections.

66. In all elections of the Senate, the vote shall be given viva voce, except in the election of officers of the Senate. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 41.)

67. A majority of the whole num-

ber of votes cast shall be necessary for a choice in all elections by the Senate.

Committees.

68. All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise directed by the Senate.

69. The following standing committees shall be appointed:

(1) A Judiciary Committee No. 1.

(2) A Judiciary Committee No. 2.

(3) A Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

(4) A Committee on Educational Affairs.

(5) A Committee on Internal Improvements.

(6) A Committee on Finance.

(7) A Committee on Public Lands and Land Office.

(8) A Committee on State Penitentiaries.

(9) A Committee on Public Health.

(10) A Committee on Military Affairs.

(11) A Committee on State Affairs.

(12) A Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

(13) A Committee on Public Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

(14) A Committee on Public Debt, Claims and Accounts.

(15) A Committee on Contingent Expenses.

(16) A Committee on Federal Relations.

(17) A Committee on Counties and County Boundaries.

(18) A Committee on Public Printing.

(19) A Committee on Judicial Districts.

(20) A Committee on State Asylums.

(21) A Committee on Stock and Stockraising.

(22) A Committee on Agricultural Affairs.

(23) A Committee on Treasurer's and Comptroller's Departments.

(24) A Committee on Privileges and Elections.

(25) A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

(26) A Committee on Rules.

(27) A Committee on Engrossed Bills.

(28) A Committee on Enrolled Bills.

(29) A Committee on Insurance, Statistics and History.

(30) A Committee on Towns and City Corporations.

(31) A Committee on Mining and Irrigation.

(32) A Committee on Labor.

69a. The following standing committees are hereby created and the members thereof shall be elected by the Senate in such way as may be determined, viz:

First. A committee on congressional districts to be composed of eleven members.

Second. A committee on senatorial districts to be composed of nine members.

Third. A committee on representative districts to be composed of nine members.

All matters relating to redistricting the State into congressional, senatorial and representative districts shall be referred to these committees, respectively.

69b. All conference committees shall be elected by the Senate unless otherwise provided.

69c. The Senate may by resolution add members to any committee, standing or special, but when such additions are made, no further change in such committees shall be made except by and with the consent of the Senate.

Committee of the Whole.

70. It shall be in order for the Senate, at any time after bills and resolutions have been called, to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

71. In forming a Committee of the Whole Senate, the President shall leave the chair, and shall appoint a chairman to preside in committee.

72. When in Committee of the Whole, the Lieutenant Governor shall have a right to debate and vote on all questions. (Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 16.)

73. The rules of the Senate, as far as applicable, shall be observed in Committee of the Whole.

74. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole Senate, the bill shall be read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered; the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page or line, shall be duly entered by the Secretary, on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the

committee, and so reported to the Senate; after the report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended, or committed, before a question to engross it be taken.

Nominations by the Governor.

75. When nominations shall be sent to the Senate by the Governor, a future day shall be assigned for action thereon, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.

76. Nominations shall be acted on in executive session only.

77. All nominations approved or definitely acted on by the Senate shall be returned to the Governor, by the Secretary, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur.

Executive Session.

78. When the Senate is in executive session, the Senate Chamber and gallery shall be cleared of all persons except Secretaries, Doorkeeper and Assistant Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, who shall keep secret proceedings of such session until the injunction of secrecy is removed by unanimous vote of the Senate.

79. All information or remarks touching the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept secret.

80. Any officer or member convicted of violating any provisions of either of the two preceding rules shall be liable, if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and if a member, to expulsion.

Messages.

81. Messages, bills, resolutions and other papers shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously endorse upon them the final determination of the Senate thereon.

82. Messages may be received at any time, except while a question is being put, while the yeas and nays are being taken, or while the ballots are being counted.

Journal of the Senate.

83. The proceedings of the Senate, when not in Committee of the

Whole, or in executive session, shall be entered on the Journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings; the titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted in the Journal; every report of a committee and vote of the Senate, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial or paper presented to the Senate shall also be inserted in the Journal.

84. When a bill shall be returned to the Senate by the Governor, with his objections, they shall be entered at large upon the Journal. (Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 14.)

85. The proceedings of the Senate, when in executive session acting upon nominations made by the Governor, shall be kept in a separate book, but the final result of such session shall be placed upon the Journal of the Senate, and the Secretary shall report the same to the Governor.

Adjournment.

86. A motion to adjourn or recess shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate, and the Senate may adjourn or recess while operating under the previous question.

87. The Senate shall not adjourn or recess for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, without the concurrence of the House of Representatives. (Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 17.)

88. That persons hereinafter named, and no other, shall be admitted to the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session, viz.:

(1) The members and employes of the Senate and their families, Representatives and employes of the House of Representatives, the Governor and his private secretary, the Lieutenant Governor and the members of the families of the Lieutenant Governor and Senators, the officers of the General State Government, the President and Vice-President of the United States, United States Senators and members of Congress, Governors of other States, the heads of the departments, judges of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Criminal and Civil Appeals. Provided, that the exceptions herein named

shall not apply to any person or persons engaged in lobbying.

(2) Reporters of newspapers shall be assigned appropriate and convenient seats in the Senate by direction of the President.

(3) Provided, that no newspaper reporter, or any person whomsoever, who is lobbying or working for or against any pending or prospective legislative measure, shall in any event be admitted upon the floor of the Senate or rooms leading thereto when the Senate is in session, nor shall any newspaper reporter, whose salary or compensation is paid in whole or in part by any person, corporation, firm or association other than the paper or papers for which he reports be admitted into the hall or rooms leading thereto when the Senate is in session.

(4) It shall not be in order for the President to entertain a request, motion or resolution for the suspension of this rule or to present from the Chair the request of any member for unanimous consent.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistant to clear the Senate Chamber of all persons not entitled to the privileges thereof five minutes before the hour of meeting.

(6) Provided, that this rule shall not apply to persons who are invited to address the Senate when in session, nor shall it apply to any person who desires to appear before any committee, while going to or returning from the session of said committee; and provided further, that this rule shall not apply during the inauguration of the Governor and other public ceremonies provided for by resolution of the Senate. All officers and employes of the Senate are prohibited from lobbying in favor of or against any measure or proposition pending before the Senate, and should any officer or employe violate this rule the same shall be cause for dismissal from the service of the Senate.

Senate Rules—When Silent.

89. The President of the Senate shall decide all questions not provided for by the standing rules of order of the Senate, and joint rules of order of both branches of the Legislature, according to parliamentary practice, as laid down by modern approved authors, subject to appeal to the entire Senate as in other cases.

Previous Question.

90. Pending the consideration of any question before the Senate, any Senator may call for the previous question, and if seconded by five Senators, the presiding officer shall submit the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if a majority vote is in favor of it, the main question shall be ordered, the effect of which shall be to cut off all further amendments and debate, and bring the Senate to a direct vote—first, upon pending amendments and motions, if there be any; then upon the main proposition. The previous question may be ordered on any pending amendment or motion before the Senate as a separate proposition, and be decided by a vote upon said amendment or motion.

91. Pending the consideration or discussion of any point of order before the presiding officer and the Senate or either, any Senator may demand that the point of order be immediately decided, and if seconded by ten Senators the presiding officer shall submit the question, "Shall the point of order be now decided;" if a majority vote is in favor of it the point of order shall immediately be decided by the presiding officer, and if an appeal from his decision is taken the appeal shall be immediately decided by the Senate without debate.

NINTH DAY.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,

Wednesday, January 25, 1911.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment, President Pro Tem. Hudspeth presiding.

Roll call, a quorum being present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Adams.	McNealus.
Astin.	Meachum.
Bryan.	Murray.
Carter.	Paulus.
Cofer.	Peeler.
Collins.	Perkins.
Greer.	Ratliff.
Hudspeth.	Real.
Hume.	Sturgeon.
Johnson.	Terrell, McLennan.
Kauffman.	Terrell, Wise.
Lattimore.	Townsend.
Mayfield.	Vaughan.

Ward.
Warren.

Weinert.
Willacy.

Absent.

Watson.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Pending the reading of the Journal of yesterday, on motion of Senator Cofer, the same was dispensed with.

REGULAR ORDER.

The Chair called the regular order of business.

(See appendix for Petitions and Memorials and Standing Committee reports.)

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Senator Cofer:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9, A concurrent resolution relating to the practice of polygamy and polygamous co-habitation and contemplating an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding such practices.

Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 2.

By Senators Cofer, Ratliff, and Sturgeon:

Senate bill No. 101, A bill to be entitled "An Act providing for the establishment, maintenance, control and management of District Agricultural High Schools, prescribing courses of study to be taught therein, designating who are entitled to attend such District Agricultural High Schools and making appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act, and declaring an emergency."

Read first time and referred to Committee on Educational Affairs.

By Senator Johnson:

Senate bill No. 102, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Section 121, of Chapter 124, of the laws passed by the Regular Session of the Twenty-ninth Legislature, relating to Normal School and Summer Normal certificates, and declaring an emergency."

Read first time and referred to Committee on Educational Affairs.

By Senator Vaughan:

Senate bill No. 103, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend the Re-